American English vs British English music terminology

For the DAISY Music Braille Project.

V2 – 06.01.2020, Sarah Morley Wilkins

The first term given is the American English, the term after the equals sign (=) is the British English term. Additions to this list are welcome.

# General

* Staff (sing.) / staves (plur.) = Stave (sing.) / staves (plur.)
* Grand staff = Great stave
* Measure = Bar
* Bar, barline (line between bars) = Barline
* Fermata = Hold, pause, fermata
* Phrasing slur = Brackets

# Note values

* Double whole = Breve
* Whole note = Semi-breve
* Half note = Minim
* Quarter note = Crotchet
* Eighth note = Quaver
* Sixteenth note = Semiquaver
* Thirty-second note = Demisemiquaver
* Sixty-fourth note = Hemidemisemiquaver
* One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth note = Semihemidemisemiquaver
* Larger values, Smaller values = Long value, Short value

# Rest values

* Double-whole rest = Breve rest
* Whole Rest = Semibreve Rest
* Half Rest = Minim Rest
* Quarter Rest = Crotchet Rest
* Eighth Rest = Quaver Rest
* Sixteenth Rest = Semiquaver Rest
* Thirty-second rest = Demisemiquaver rest
* Sixty-fourth rest = Hemidemisemiquaver rest
* One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth rest = Semihemidemisemiquaver rest

# Cadences

* Authentic cadence = Perfect cadence V -> I
* Perfect Authentic cadence = No British label for that concept V5 -> I5
* Imperfect authentic cadence = No British label for that concept V -> I (at least one is not in root position)
* Half-cadence (semi-cadence) = Imperfect cadence V
* Plagal cadence = Plagal cadence IV -> I
* Deceptive cadence = Interrupted cadence V -> VI

# Intervals and degrees

* Half step = Semitone
* Whole step (noun) = Tone (noun) (but as an adjective, whole-tone scale = whole-tone scale)
* Leading tone = Leading note
* Picardy third = Tierce de Picardie